

MISSISKOUI STANDARD.

J. M. FERRES, EDITOR.]

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TERMS.

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AGRICULTURAL.

From the New England Farmer.

FARMER'S WORK FOR JULY.

LAMBS. Mr. Loudon, in the Encyclopedia of Agriculture, has given an article on the subject of weaning lambs. The *Farmer's Guide*, however, says, "the weaning of lambs before the time they naturally wean themselves, is believed to be by no means advisable, unless the ewes are to be turned off for fatting. In this case, care must be taken to milk the ewe every day or two, for the first week, till the milk dries up."

The worst woolled lambs, those of a bad color, or otherwise defective, should be killed for food; but it is best not to kill or sell to the butcher any lamb till it is near half a year old, or till the wool come to such fulness of growth as to be valuable.

Dr. Deane says that "the largest should be sheared at the time of the new moon in July. Their fleeces will yield as much the next year, and the wool will be better; and, as cold storms rarely happen at that time of the year, the lambs will do better without their fleeces than with them."

CATTLE, HORSES, &c. As green food is generally abundant at this time of the year, every animal about a farm that can receive benefit from green food cut and given to them, should be accommodated so far as your crops, including weeds, enclosed grass, the growth of banks in cornfields, &c., will permit. At any rate, your working oxen, and the horses which you use to go to meeting, to mill, to market, &c., should be kept where you can, at any time, place your hands on them, without traversing a large pasture, and being put to more trouble to catch them than their services are worth when caught. Every animal turned out to pasture should be often inspected with the eye of a critic and a connoisseur, to see that it does not suffer by hunger, thirst or casualty. See that your stock have shade, water, and feed in abundance. If they suffer from hunger and thirst, they will break down or overleap almost any fence; and at this season, their trespasses will be doubly injurious, on account of the state of the grain crops, &c.

TURNIPS. The field culture of turnips becomes of more than common consequence in seasons like the present, in which the crops of hay fall short of their usual quantity. Turnip seed may be sowed about the middle of July; but it is not necessary to be very precise as to the time. Many able and practical cultivators, however, advise to sow turnips earlier than the usual practice in this country, and say that the fore part of July, from the 1st to the 10th is to be preferred. The reason they give is, that the turnip will grow till the vegetation is stopped by the frost; and, if it is sowed early, it will grow larger than it would if sown late. Dr. Deane, however, observed that he had sown turnips the first week in August, and had a good crop. When sown so late, they generally escape insects; and though they may not grow quite so large, they will commonly be better for the table, than those which are sowed earlier.

Turnips grow best on a light sandy or gravelly soil, or a sandy loam. It should be made rich, soft and fine. New land is best, and swarded land next to that which has lately been cleared from the forest. The seed may be sowed broad cast, or in drills; and if sown broad cast, one pound of seed is the usual allowance for an acre, though some say a pound and an half is better; but if the fly is to be provided for, the quantity of seed should be a little increased. Many different methods have been directed for preparing the seed against the fly. It appears from a trial of Mr. Knight, at the suggestion of Sir Humphry Davy, that lime slackened with urine, and mixed with a treble quantity of soot, if sprinkled in with the seed at the time of sowing, will protect the seeds and young plants from this insect. The Farmer's Manual says, "To secure your turnip crop decided against the fly, steep your seed twelve or twenty-four hours before sowing, in fish or train oil; drain off the oil from the seed, and roll it in plaster; this will separate the seed from the glutinous adhesion of the oil, render the casts pure, and enrich your crop."

The seed, when sowed broad cast, should be harrowed in with a short tined harrow, or by drawing a light harrow backwards, that is wrong end foremost, to prevent the times, which are usually set somewhat pointed forward, from tearing up the sod and burying the seed too deep. If sowed in drills they may be an inch deep, and twelve or fifteen inches asunder. After the seed is covered, it will be well to pass over the field with a heavy roller.

KEEPING SHEEP.—Sowed three bushels of oats to cure before they are quite ripe, for my sheep; this I have found to be the cheapest and best method to winter sheep, of the many ways that I have tried. The sheep will eat it all clean, straw and all, and with it get grain enough (and that being green I believe it far better than ripe), to keep them in good condition. I never had a distempered sheep that was kept in this way. Two good sheep per day, will last twenty sheep through the winter; some days three sheep, and some but one, viz. When they get to the ground; I have tried it, and do know. Now, say five months, 150 days, 300 sheep, that would make twelve bushels, to the hundred; would be thirty-six bushels oats, and the straw. If any of your correspondents can do better, and with less expense, I should be glad to know it.—*Genesee Farmer.*

Nourishment for horses.—The practice is becoming general in Silesia, of feeding horses with bread. After an experience of four years, an intelligent husbandman is convinced of its utility in the double relation of economy and health. The bread is made by taking equal quantities of oat-meal and rye-meal, mixing it with leaven or yeast, and adding one third of the quantity of boiled potatoes. To each horse is given 12 pounds per day, in three rations of 4 pounds each. The bread is cut into small pieces, and mixed with a little moistened cut straw. By this means he saves in feeding seven horses 49 bushels of oats in 24 days; while the horses perform their common labour, and are much better in looks, health, and disposition.—*N. E. Farmer.*

To give New Cheese the Flavour of Old. If it be required to communicate to a new cheese the flavour and appearance of an old one, it may be done by the insertion in the new cheese of portions of the old one containing blue mould. The little scoop which is used in taking samples of cheese, is a ready-made means of performing the operation, by interchanging ten or a dozen of the rolls which it extracts and placing them so as to disseminate the germ of the blue mould all over the cheese. A new Stilton cheese treated in this way and well covered up from the air for a few weeks becomes thoroughly impregnated with the mould, and generally with a flavour hardly to be distinguished from the old one. I have sometimes treated half a Lancashire cheese in this way, and have left the other half in its natural state, and have been much amused with the remarks of my friends on the striking superiority of the English over the Scotch one.

NATURAL HISTORY.

ANECDOTES OF EAGLES.

Formed by nature for a life of rapine and hostility, these birds are solitary and unsoiable. They are also fierce, but not implacable; and though not easily tamed, are certainly capable of great docility, and in some cases evince an attachment to those by whom they are kindly treated. This, however, happens but rarely, as the keeper is too often of a savage disposition, and sometimes brings on himself a severe revenge. A gentleman who resided in the south part of Scotland, had, some years ago, a tame eagle, which the keeper one day indiscriminately lashed with a horsewhip. About a week afterwards, the man chanced to stoop within the reach of its chain, when the animal, recollecting the late insult, flew in his face with so much violence that he was terribly wounded, but was fortunately driven so far back by the blow as to be out of all further danger. The screams of the eagle alarmed the family, who found the poor man lying at some distance, equally stunned with the fright and the fall. The animal was still pacing and screaming in the most terrible rage; and just as the party withdrew he broke his chain, by the violence of his exertions, and escaped forever.

An eagle's nest found in the Peak of Derbyshire, has been thus described:—"It was made of great sticks, resting one end on the edge of a rock, the other on a birch tree. Upon these was a layer of rushes, and over them a layer of heath, and on the heath rushes again; upon which lay one young, and an addle egg; and by them a lamb, a hare and three heath pouts. The nest was about two yards square, and had no hollow in it."

It is said that an Irish peasant in the county of Kerry once got a comfortable subsistence for his family, during a summer of great scarcity, out of an eagle's nest, by robbing the eaglets of their food, which was plentifully furnished by the parents. He protracted their assiduity beyond the usual time, by clipping the wings, and thus retarding the flight of the young; and tying them so as to increase their cries, which is always found to increase the despatch of the

parents in supplying their wants. It was a fortunate circumstance, however, that the old ones did not detect the plunderer, as their resentment might, in all probability have proved fatal; for a countryman, not many years ago, resolved to rob an eagle's nest, which he knew to be built on a small island in the beautiful lake of Killarney, and accordingly stripped himself for his purpose, and swam over when the old birds were gone; but, in his return, while up to the chin in water, the parents coming home and missing their offspring, quickly fell upon the plunderer, and in spite of all his resistance, despatched him with their formidable beaks and talons.

Several instances have been recorded, of children being seized and carried off by these rapacious animals. Pontoppidan relates, that in the year 1737, in the parish of Norderboughs, in Norway, a boy somewhat more than two years old was running from the house to his parents, who were at work in the fields, at no great distance, when an eagle pounced upon and flew off with him in their sight. It was with grief and anguish they beheld their child dragged away, but all their screams and efforts to prevent it were in vain. Anderson also asserts, that in Iceland, children of four and five years of age have been sometimes taken away by eagles; and Ray relates, that, in one of the Orkneys, a child of twelve months old was seized in the talons of an eagle, and carried above four miles to its nest. The mother, however, knowing the place, pursued the bird, found her child in the nest, and took it away unhurt. Perhaps it was some daring adventure of this kind that gave rise to the fable of Ganymede's being snatched up to heaven by an eagle.

The following story is related by a gentleman of unquestionable veracity. When upon his travels in France he was invited by an officer of distinction to pass a few days at his country seat near Mende; while there the table was every day plentifully supplied with wild fowl, but he was not a little surprised to observe that not one was served up which had not undergone some mutilation; some wanting wings, and others legs or heads. This being so invariably the case, he was at length induced to inquire into the cause, when the host replied that it was solely to be attributed to the voracious appetite of his caterer, who could not be prevented from first tasting what he had prepared. This, instead of allaying, rather increased his curiosity, which the officer observing, he satisfied by explaining himself in this manner: "These mountainous parts of the kingdom are much frequented by eagles, who build their nests in the cavities of the neighbouring rocks; these are sought after by the shepherds, who, having discovered one, erect a little hut at the foot of the rock, to screen themselves from these dangerous birds, which are particularly furious when they have young ones to supply with provisions; in this employ the male is sedulously engaged for the space of three months, and the female continues it until the young bird is capable of quitting the nest; when that period arrives, they force him to spring up in the air, where they support him with their wings and talons, whenever he is in danger of falling. While the young eagle continues in the nest, the parents ravage all the neighbouring country, and seize every kind of poultry, pheasants, partridges, hares and kids, which come in their way, and all of which they bear to their young."

The shepherds being thus properly situated, watch the approach of the parent birds with their food, who merely stay to deposit their cargo, and the moment they have left the nest the shepherds mount the rocks and take away what the eagles have conveyed thither, leaving the entrails of some animal in its stead; but as this cannot be done so expeditiously as to prevent the young eagles from devouring part of their food, the shepherds are under the necessity of bringing our supply somewhat mutilated."

The golden Eagle is remarkable for its longevity, and its power of sustaining abstinence from food for a surprising length of time. One that died at Vienna had been in confinement above a century; and one that was in possession of a gentleman of Conway, Caernarvonshire, was, from the neglect of his servants kept three weeks without any food. Buffon was also assured, by a person of veracity, that one of them, being caught in a fox trap, existed five weeks without any aliment. It showed no appearance of languor till the last eight days, and was at length killed, in order to put a period to its sufferings.

Camden mentions a law in the Orkney Isles which entitles every person who kills an eagle to a hen out of every house in the parish where thefeat was performed.

THE POISONED VALLEY.

At the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society of London, held on the 28th of November, considerable interest was excited by an extract from a letter of Mr. Alexander Loudon, communicated to the Society by John Barrow, Esq., giving information respecting a poisoned valley in Java, recently visited by Mr. L. The Phenomena observed in this valley have probably given rise to the fable of the Upas

tree. The poison is doubtless carbonic acid gas, which collects in the valley in the same manner that it collects in wells in our own country. This gas is much heavier than common air, and settles into the lowest cavities almost as readily as water. The interesting question now is, what occasions the generation of such large quantities of the gas in this particular location? The following account of Mr. L.'s letter is from a London paper:

The letter contains the account of a visit to a small valley in the island of Java, which is particularly remarkable for its power of destroying in a very short space of time the life of a man, or any animal exposed to its atmosphere. It is distant only three miles from Batur, in Java, and on the 4th of July, Mr. Loudon, with a party of friends, set out on a visit to it. It is known by the name of Guevo Upas, or Poisoned Valley, and, following a path which had been made for the purpose, they shortly reached it with a couple of dogs and some fowls, for the purpose of making experiments. On arriving at the mountain the party dismounted and scrambled up the side of a hill, a distance of a quarter of a mile, with the assistance of the branches of trees and projecting roots. In consequence of the heavy rain that had fallen in the night, this was rendered more difficult, and occasioned much fatigue. When a few yards from the valley, a strong nauseous and suffocating smell was experienced, but on approaching the margin this inconvenience was no longer found. The scene that now presented itself is described as of the most appalling nature. The valley is about half a mile in circumference, of an oval shape and about 30 or 35 feet in depth. The bottom of it appeared to be flat, without any vegetation, and a few large stones scattered here and there. The attention of the party was immediately attracted to the number of skeletons of human beings, tigers, boars, deer, and all sorts of birds and wild animals, which lay about in profusion. The ground on which they lay at the bottom of the valley, appeared to be a hard sandy substance, and, no vapour was perceived issuing from it, nor any opening through which it might escape, and the sides were covered with vegetation. It was now proposed to enter it, and each of the party, having lit a cigar, managed to get within 20 feet of the bottom, when a sickening nauseous smell was experienced, without difficulty in breathing. A dog was now fastened at the end of a bamboo and thrust to the bottom of the valley, while some of the party, with their watches in their hands, observed the effects. At the expiration of fourteen seconds the dog fell off his legs, without moving or looking round, and continued alive only eighteen minutes. The other dog now left the party and went to his companion; on reaching him he was observed to stand quite motionless, and at the end of ten seconds fell down; he never moved his limbs after, and lived only seven minutes. A fowl was now thrown in which died in a minute and a half, and another which was thrown after it died in the space of a minute and a half. A heavy shower of rain fell during the time that these experiments were going forward, which, from the interesting nature of the experiments, was quite disregarded. On the opposite side of the valley to that which was visited, lay a human skeleton, the head resting on the right arm. The weather had bleached the bones as white as ivory. Two hours were passed in this valley of death, and the party had some difficulty in getting out of it, owing to the rain that had fallen. The human skeletons are supposed to be those of rebels who have been pursued from the main road, and taken refuge in the valley without a knowledge of the danger to which they were thus exposing themselves. (The effects as here described are identical with those of the grotto del Cane, at Naples, and no doubt arise from the same cause. These seem more strange in an open valley; but the mephitic air at the Grotto is so heavy that you may stand upright without inconvenience as it rises but a few inches above the surface)

MISCELLANY.

DREAMS.—To dream, and to remember your dream, is a forerunner that you were not awake nor very sound asleep when you dreamed.

To tell your dreams prognosticates that you might be better employed.

For a young lady to dream very particularly of any certain young gentleman, tells that her mind was very particularly occupied during her sleep.

To dream of a person's nose is the fore-runner that you have a nose of your own, if you never have lost it.

PHYSIOGNOMY.—He who has a low forehead and full of wrinkles—will look like a monkey.

He who has a high forehead, will have his eyes under it, and will live all the days of his life—and that is infallible.

He who has a long nose, will have the more to blow and the better to handle.

A great mouth from ear to ear signifies much foam and no bridle; such are not hard mouthed but all mouthed.

A little mouth, drawn up like a purse,

denotes darkness within—and certainly looks more like a loop hole than a window.

Whoever has frizzley or black hair will put the barber to much trouble.

He that is bald will have no hair—or if he happens to have any it will not be on the bald place.

Sparkling eyes will be very apt to shine.

Women, who have curious eyebrows will in all likelihood have eyelashes under them and will be beloved, if any body takes a liking to them.

Whenever you see a woman who has but one eye, you may certainly conclude that she has lost the other.

MORAL CATECHISM.—What are friends made of? Persons who can please or serve each other.

Where can I get them? Every where, if you have rank, influence or money.

Will they break? Unless they mutually bend, they must very soon.

What are enemies made of? The most bitter, from friends.

What are they good for? To weary us of earth and make us endeavour to fit ourselves for heaven.

What does enough mean? A little more than we have.

What can I get it? I never knew any body who had it.

What is experience made of? Observation on other people's mistakes, and the remembrance of suffering from our own.

What is it good for? To make disappointment bearable.

What is love? An illusion, a dream from which we wake dissatisfied. Important, only when it concerns ourselves, ridiculous when we observe it in others.

Can it be bought? No; But though extremely precious, it is generally thrown away. When it is offered, it is genuine; when asked, the commodity rendered will generally be found to be gratitude.

Where does it come from? Heaven, if pure it mounts thither again. It is too exquisite for earth, and seldom rests on it long.

What is justice? The principle and cause of all virtue, as light is the principle and cause of all colour.

Can it be sold? Yes, but is very dear.

What is politeness? The conduct which avoids giving unnecessary pain.

What is flattery? The art of deceiving others, in order to ingratiate ourselves into their opinion.

What is pity? The uneasy sensation we feel when we look at suffering.

What is good for? Nothing, unless accompanied by active benevolence.

What is wedded happiness made of? Mutual forbearance, tenderness and respect.

Is it dear? It cannot be dear at any price.

What is beauty? A key to the heart of the beholder, the apology for many follies, and the inducement to many more.

Can I buy it? Not the thing itself, but you

THE STANDARD.

For the Missiskoui Standard.

No. 6

On the eleventh of June, 1798, Governor Prescott laid before a committee of the whole Council instructions which he had received from His Majesty's Ministers, and directions grounded on them, wherein legal titles were ordered to be issued to the leaders and associates of Townships. I would willingly copy them in full, but to save room I am under the necessity of giving them in a condensed form, together with the proceedings to which they gave rise.

The 1st Directs, "that in those cases where the faith of Government has been pledged to the applicants (according to the report of the Committee of 24th May, 1797,) for specific grants of land, titles should be granted on the same fees that had been paid on the grants that had already passed the seal.

2d Directs, that titles should be granted to such associated persons as had fully evinced the sincerity of their intentions of settling the lands, by embarking their labour and property in surveying and allotting the Townships they had petitioned for, upon the faith of the encouragement heretofore given them by His Majesty's Government in Canada, on the usual fees, although they had no specific promise.

3d Directs, that legal titles should be given to such associated applicants as had taken the trouble and laid out the expense of surveys, though they have not proceeded to actual settlement, but only for the one half of the Townships so surveyed, on paying the old fees, on condition of the immediate settlement thereof.

4th Directs, that such applicants as had only put themselves to the trouble of soliciting and exploring the Townships they desired, though not considered as having done much toward the settlement of the country, yet inasmuch as they have done something, his Majesty was pleased to order that one fourth of the Townships which they respectfully petitioned for, should be granted unto them on condition of actual settlement, and payment of some additional fees for the public service.

5th Directs, that such persons as had purchased the pretensions of those who had become discouraged by the delays which took place in the passing of the grants, are to be considered as standing in the place of the applicants who sold them their pretensions, and to receive grants accordingly.

His Excellency requested the Council to take it into consideration and report unto him, whether it might not be advisable to give public notice of these regulations, and to fix a reasonable time for the persons comprehended under them, to come forward and take out their grants.

The length of these directions prevents me from giving them in full, but this short abridgment will shew that the faith of the British Government was preserved untarnished.

They hazard the conjecture, with great defiance, they say, that the accounts sent home to his Majesty's Government, relative to the granting of the waste lands of the Crown, contained either some omissions of matters of fact, or that the Executive of this Province have hitherto misconceived his Majesty's instructions. They think this because, as they conceive, the directions now appear to sanction a procedure which the Executive Council have ever thought it their duty to inhibit and repel to the utmost.

They said that by giving preference to these associated applicants already settled on the lands, they are necessarily led to include unauthorized settlers, because all settlements have hitherto been entered upon without title—that to prohibit every attempt to acquire lands by what they called a robust title of occupancy is reasonable, and forms a common law principle of the system of land granting, and that therefore no encouragement should be given to the occupancy—that the encouragement in the third direction must necessarily discourage the other applicants, whose claims were recognized by specific promises, inasmuch as it makes submission to the law of no more value than transgressing it—that, in regard to the fifth direction, whereby persons therein described as having purchased the pretensions of applicants, are to be considered as standing in their place and entitled to their rights, the Committee are of opinion that they should be discarded, because it will be productive of all manner of frauds, forgery, and endless trouble in ascertaining the truth of the numberless claims that shall require to be adjusted. For these reasons, and others which I have not given, the Committee of the whole Council were unanimously of opinion that it was not advisable, for the present, to give public notice of the King's directions unto them how to proceed in granting legal titles to the leaders and associates of Townships, who were on the lands, or had laid out labour and money on them, in the faith of Royal proclamations inviting them to embark as they did with their all.

On the 9th July, 1798, His Excellency, Governor Prescott, handed in observations in writing which I will likewise abridge, altho' they ought to be given entire, as a memorial of his uprightness of heart, zeal for the good of the settlements, and his distinguished ability to reason correctly and to expose and detect sophistry.

Nothing, His Excellency observed, would give him greater satisfaction than to find a coincidence of opinion between himself and the members of the Executive Council, whenever such agreement would be for the benefit of the public service. To the fulfillment of his duty with uprightness, impartiality and integrity of heart, so far as his abilities might enable him, he should certainly, if necessary, sacrifice every consideration of pleasure, or ease. On this occasion he was sorry that in

* Yet the occupancy was in compliance with the King's proclamations, and after due application made to the Government.

the fulfillment of his duty to the King, he felt himself compelled to support a doctrine materially different from the Report of the Committee.

The regulations he had communicated on the 11th June, and to which the Report related, were founded on a very mature consideration of the proceedings of the Executive Government of this Province, acting under his Majesty's Royal Instructions of the 16th September, 1791, as contained in the books, now on the Table. Copies of all the proceedings of the Executive Council, with a statement of all the arguments for and against the applicants, were faithfully transcribed not detached pieces, but in full, and transmitted to his Majesty's ministers.

Though all men are liable to mistakes, yet gentlemen should be cautious in pronouncing censure until they have fully considered all the reasons for and against a measure that was so well, on a view of all its bearings, matured by his Majesty's Ministers.

The first article of the Report being no more than the essence of the Report of a Committee of the Council of 24th May, 1797, respecting applicants who had heretofore obtained orders of the Governor in Council, for specific grants of land, did not require any explanation.

The foundation upon which the Committee build their objections to the second and following directions, is afterwards explained by them to be entry on lands without a legal title. This is a mistake; for the directions were by no means framed on a principle of giving encouragement to settlement without a title, but on the contrary, of preventing those evils which must otherwise arise from the former procedure of the council, and of administering distributive justice to those who had embarked their labor and property on the settlement in consequence of the encouragement heretofore given by the Executive Government. That the applicants at large received advice and encouragement from the Members of his Majesty's Council to come in, and settle on the Townships they had petitioned for, without waiting for the issue of the regular grants. His Excellency referred to the Books now on the Table, which he directed the Clerk to read. Parts of these extracts, here read by order of his Excellency, were given in my former communications and need not here be repeated.

For the Missiskoui Standard.

MR. EDITOR,

As there is no argument made use of against the Temperance Society which, with many people, carries the appearance of more plausibility than the following, perhaps it may not be improper for me, or some other friend of the society, to examine a little into its real nature. It is often asked with an air of the greatest confidence, "if it were not for the distiller what would the farmer do with his surplus grain?" Now this argument, if it may be so called without a perversion of language, is wholly unfounded in reason. It, in fact, begs the question. It presumes ist, That the business of distilling is beneficial, and not injurious to the common interests of mankind.

2d, That it is lawful according to the true meaning of God's law; whereas this law says "Woe to him who giveth his neighbour drink, and maketh him drunken."

"Be not partaker of other men's sins."

"Let no man put a stumbling block, or an occasion to fall, in his brother's way."

"Abstain from all appearance of evil."

3d. That the farmer has no other means of consuming his surplus grain, with profit to himself, than by sending it to the distiller.

Now these three preliminary propositions, so necessary to the strength of the argument, are never attempted to be proved; for this plain reason, that it is impossible to make the attempt and avoid falling into the most palpable absurdity.

But what is the farmer to do with his surplus grain? Let him keep stock to consume it on his own farm. A short calculation, made by a practical farmer, which I copy from the Temperance Intelligencer of March last, clearly shews the advantage that ought to accrue from this course.

"The last of December I took
a cow worth 14,00
Ten bushels corn, ground fine, 2s 6d
per bushel; the distiller's price, 5,00
Eight bushels potatoes at 2s cts. 1,00
Fed her hay till the 14th Feb. 1,50

22,10

Wet the meal with hot water generally,
killed her, and the result was as follows:
85 pounds hide, at 5 cts. per pound, 4,25
80 pounds tallow, at 10 cts. 8,00
460 pounds beef, at 3 cts. 13,80

26,05

Deduct expense, 22,10

3,95

Shewing a net gain, at the above low prices of the produce of the animal, of three dollars, ninety five cents, which ought to convince any reasonable man of the profit of feeding his corn instead of selling it to the distiller. But, sir, granting for a moment that there would be no market for the quantity of surplus grain that is now produced, provided the spirit trade was abolished, the human race, and even the individual farmer, would be benefited much more than we can conceive. Tho' his income might not be so great, yet his outgo would not be so much as it has heretofore been. Tho' his purse might not be so heavy, yet his stock of domestic happiness, comfort and contentedness would be much increased. But the prospect of such pecuniary loss is mere supposition for the sake of argument. Were the farmers more prosperous when the distillery was in active operation in every town? Were they in the possession of more of the comforts, or even luxuries of life, than they now are? Did they then find it more profitable to enter more extensively into agricultural pursuits than they do at present? Every day's experience says no. Every day's experience proves that under the influence of the Temperance Reformation, the yet but imperfectly developed, the farmers are generally in a more thriving condition than under the old system.

It was in Mr. Gale's capacity, as legal agent of the Eastern Townships, that he was "a declared enemy of the laws he was sworn to administer." Desirous as he was of procuring the introduction of registers of real property into the English portions of the province, Mr. Gale could not fail to attack and expose the insecurity of the Canadian law of real property; and all his hostile remarks are to be interpreted in reference to his special objects. If those only, who consider the laws of a country perfect, are to be permitted to dispense with them, where shall a judge be found either in Lower Canada or in England? Did any one assign Mr. Brougham's speech of six hours against the laws of England, as a stumbling-block in his ascent to the wool-sack? Neither Mr. Denis Benjamin Viger nor his familiar friend, Mr. Spring Rice, was ever guilty of such an absurdity. But the assembly itself, the very fact that urges the charge of enmity against Mr. Gale, has, by introducing registers of real property into the townships, acknowledged the imperfection of the Canadian law, and the Justice of Mr. Gale's hostile strictures.

As the subject grows under my pen, and threats me to be almost interminable, I shall pass over the remaining "abuses of the judiciary," and all the "abuses of the executive," and come to the "abuses of the interference of the imperial parliament." I take this long leap, because the intermediate matters affect not the constitution of the government, but merely the political position of an individual; and as all the complaints were pronounced by a liberal committee of a liberal parliament absolutely groundless, I need not waste my time, when no constitutional principle is involved, in doing that which has been done already. I do not, by any means, deny that abuses exist in the executive government of Lower Canada; but I feel that most of them sprang from a system now entirely exploded, and that some abuses exist in every government. So far as practical affairs are concerned, one should rather consider what the future is likely to be than what the past has been; and my quotations from the letters of "A Citizen," who was himself a steady assailant of official abuses, prove that the blighting influence of the official faction has passed away for ever.

ANTI-BUREAUCRAT.

Montreal Herald, 18th May, 1835.

Lion fight for one thousand Guineas.—On the 11th of June next, it is intended that another lion shall be baited by dogs in the factory yard at Warwick (the spot where similar exhibitions took place in 1826), for no less a sum than one thousand guineas. The match to be decided in four heats, at three dogs a heat; the owner of the lion to receive down, before the commencement of the fight, twenty guineas—in addition to which, a handsome payment will be made, as a compensation at its conclusion. The dogs which are to contend with the lordly animal of the forest are to be thorough-bred bull terriers, not exceeding 25 lbs weight. It is stated that the subscription books are already open at the principal sporting and gambling clubs in London, Liverpool, &c. The Ladies' Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has, we understand, already taken steps to prevent this brutal exhibition; and we hope, by calling public attention to the circumstance, we shall assist in the furtherance of the same object.

Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry into the Ecclesiastical Revenue of the Church of England.

To the Kings most Excellent Majesty.

Your Majesty having been pleased to issue a commission under the Great Seal, dated the 23d day of June, in the second year of your Majesty's reign, authorizing and directing the Commissioners therein named to make a full and correct inquiry respecting the revenues and patronage belonging to the several archiepiscopal and episcopal sees in England and Wales, to all cathedral and collegiate Churches, and to all ecclesiastical benefices (including donatives, perpetual curacies, and chaplaincies) with or without cure of souls, and the names of the several patrons thereof, and other circumstances therewith connected; and your Majesty having been further pleased, on the expiration of the said commission, extending the period within which the commissioners were required to make their final report, and authorizing them to extend their inquiries to the islands of Jersey and Guernsey, and the Isle of Man.

We, your Majesty's Commissioners, whose hands and seals are hereunto set, humbly report to your Majesty that, in obedience to your Majesty's commands we have proceeded to execute the duties committed to us.

In prosecuting our inquiries, we have, from the extent and complexity of the various matters to be investigated, encountered many difficulties, which, though not unexpected, necessarily required a considerable length of time to surmount.

We believe that we are now in possession of materials sufficient to enable us to make a full report to your Majesty on all the topics within the range of our commission, but to arrange and digest into a tabular form so large a mass of returns, comprising so many different heads of information, and thus to present a distinct view of the whole revenues of the Church, and their distribution, has been a work of no ordinary labour, which, though nearly completed, must still occupy some further time.

It would have been more satisfactory to us to have awaited the period when we could have completed our task by a final report; but we are impressed with a conviction that it is expedient to lay before your Majesty, without delay, a statement of the total income of the church, and of the

manner in which it is divided between the archbishops, bishops, corporations, aggregate and sole, and the incumbents and curates of benefices.

The total amount of the gross annual revenues of the several archiepiscopal and episcopal sees in England and Wales, is 180,402/-, affording an average of 6,683/-; and the total amount of the net annual revenues of the same is 160,114/-, affording an average of 5,337/-.

The total amount of the gross annual revenues of the several cathedral and collegiate Churches in England and Wales, together with the separate gross annual revenues of the several dignitaries and other spiritual persons, members of cathedral and collegiate Churches, is 350,861/-, and the total amount of the net annual revenues of the same is 272,828/-.

The total number of benefices with and without cure of souls, the incumbents whereof have made returns to our inquiries, omitting those which are permanently or customarily annexed to superior preferments, and which are included in the statements respecting those preferments, is 10,498; the total amount of the gross annual revenues of which benefits is 3,191,950/-, affording an average of 304/-; and the total amount of the net annual revenues of the same is 3,000,393/-, affording an average of 295/-.

The total number of curates employed both by resident and non-resident incumbents returned to us is 5,228, whose annual stipend in the aggregate amount to 424,796/-, affording an average annual stipend of 80/-; and the total amount of the stipends of curates, if 102 be assumed as the proportionate number on the benefices not returned, and the same be calculated on the average of those returned to us, will be 432,956/-.

From a scale which we have prepared, of the benefices with cure of souls returned to us, it appears that there are 294, the incomes of which are respectively under 50/-; 1,621 of 50/-, and under 100/-; 1,591 of 100/-, and under 150/-; 1,355 of 150/-, and under 200/-; 1,064 of 200/-, and under 300/-; 1,347 of 300/-, and under 400/-; 839 of 400/-, and under 500/-; 504 of 500/-, and under 600/-; 337 of 600/-, and under 700/-; 217 of 700/-, and under 800/-; 129 of 800/-, and under 900/-; 91 of 900/-, and under 1,000/-; 137 of 1,000/-, and under 1,500/-; 31 of 1,500/-, and under 2,000/-; and 18 of 2,000/-, and upwards.

The number of sinecure rectories returned to us, and which sinecure rectories are included in the number of benefices above stated, is 62; the aggregate gross annual revenues of which amount to 18,622/-, affording an average of 275/-.

We regret that it is not at present practicable to offer a full explanation of the various items which compose the difference between the gross and net amounts, but to prevent misapprehension, we think it advisable to observe, that no deduction is made from income on account of payments to curates nor for the reparations of Episcopal residences, or of glebe-houses and offices nor on account of payment of rates and taxes for the same, nor has any deduction been made on account of any payments not being of a compulsory nature.

The returns of income have been generally made upon an average of three years, ending December 31, 1831.

Received this day of June, 1834:

W. Cantuar, E. Ebor, Lansdowne, Harrowby, C. J. London, J. Lincoln, C. Bangor, Wyford, W. S. Bourne, Henry Goulnur, Charles W. W. Wynne, J. Nicholl, N. C. Tindal, E. J. Littleton, Stephen Lushington, George Chandler, C. Wardsworth, Joseph Allen, C. Throp, Hugh C. Jones.

Dated this 16th day of June, 1834.

SUBLIME SERMON.—A young Prussian marched as a volunteer against the French, in 1813, and had been made an officer. Previous to taking arms he had been a student of theology, and is now a minister. On the morning of the battle at Leipzig, the commander of his battalion called upon him to preach to the soldiers. The usual scaffold of drums was formed; the regiment was placed on a hill, the view from which extended over a large part of the field of the largest battle ever recorded—the giant as often has been termed. It is easy to imagine how the preacher felt when he stood on his elevation, and looked on his brethren in arms, and on the extensive plain which was soon to drink the blood of the brave in torrents. He began, "Brethren, warriors—there is the enemy of our country—there is God—(pointing towards heaven)—pray!" He could say no more. The whole congregation in arms prayed in silence, when the distant thunder of artillery called them to their martial duty, and gave the signal that the murderous contest was beginning, which raged three days, and decided the fate of Europe.

CAUTION AGAINST TWO SCOUNDRELS.

We were sorry to observe on Sunday evening last, that many of the passengers who had just landed from brig Two Brothers, had formed an acquaintance with two low scoundrels, who are to be found in almost every part of the town and who takes great delight in raising disturbances among friends. These two fellows put off in the boat with some of the passengers who were going on board of the vessel in the evening, and no sooner was the boat clear from the wharf than they commenced a fight. The whole town was in a state of uproar occasioned by the loud cries of murder! murder! boats went off to quell the riot, and order was again restored. For fear any of the strangers should fall in with these two dangerous characters, we will expose their names—one is called RUM; he is a red faced chap, and the other WHISKEY, who has a pale countenance. They may always be seen in Grog Shops; they are both powerful fellows.—New Brunswick Herald.

One part of the London and Greenwich railroad, which is now advancing towards completion, will go over three thousand arches; and it is intended to make these arches to serve the purposes of cottages, and that they shall be inhabited. This is certainly a novelty, and one of an agreeable character, that carriages full of passengers and goods will go over the tops of human habitations at great speed, with the most perfect security and convenience to all parties. To get clear of all smoke arising out of these residences of men and women, which would be a great annoyance on the railroad, the apartments or arches will be warmed by gas stoves, which will yield light and heat, and without impregnating the atmosphere with any noxious impurity.—London Paper.

MISSISKOUI STANDARD.

FREELIGHSBURG, MAY 26, 1835.

Persons in Montreal, intending to be subscribers for the Standard, are respectfully requested to leave their names at the book-store of Messrs. J. & T. A. Starke, Notre-Dame street.

Editors in the United States who exchange with us, will please direct their papers to Highgate Post-office.

In another column will be found an abridged Report of the Annual general meeting of the B. A. Land Company. The company's affairs are in a flourishing condition, and we are glad to see it.

The granting of the Land Company's Act is the greatest boon that the Townships have received since the Tenures Act;

porary influence among them will soon have to give up their other political projects in despair. We admit that these bad men have done all that was possible for men to do, to excite the French population against the British; but the French people, notwithstanding all the firebrands thrown among them by the clique, have all along continued, and are still as peaceable and polite as ever they were. The clique have signally and totally failed. We accept this failure as the strongest security for the preservation of the present social condition of the colony. In regard to the feelings of the People in the Townships, it is unnecessary for us to say more than that every one—especially every one speaking the English tongue—is hailed and received as a brother.

We have no late news of importance from England.

Lord Amherst, the Royal Commissioner, is nephew of Gen. Amherst, the captor of Montreal. Lord Amherst is appointed Governor, but not commander of the forces. Lord Aylmer, therefore, will remain in the province. The radicals when they don't get a bite, make themselves believe that they had at least a "glorious nibble."

The American indemnity by France will in all probability be agreed to after a few days debate in the Chamber of Deputies.

To our liberal friend of the Montreal Herald, we tender our sincere thanks.

ERRATA.—Under the Editorial caption of last week's number 11th line, for 'have', read has; in 15th line for 'they', read we.

The pope has given \$60,000 for establishing a convent of religious ladies in the state of Michigan.

Potatoes are selling in Montreal at 2s. 2d. per French bushel.

BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY.
Extracts from the London Morning Herald.

On 27th March the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders in this Association which has been established to promote emigration to Lower Canada was held at the London Tavern, for the purpose of receiving a report from the Directors on the state of the Company's affairs.

The Governor, G. R. Robinson, Esq., in the Chair. Among the other gentlemen present were Messrs Gould, Mills, Gillespie, Shuter, Russell, Ellice, Stride, Crawford, Wilson, Pemberton, Anderson, Sigmond and Franks.

The Governor stated the object of the meeting, which had been called pursuant to the terms of the charter of the Company. The report the Directors had prepared entered fully into the affairs of the association. He was glad to be enabled to state that the company was proceeding satisfactorily. The last call of £5 per share had been paid on all shares excepting a very small number. The Court of Directors, in addition to the purchase of land from the government, had made purchases of other land in the colony belonging to private individuals, and also a part of the clergy reserves, in situations where investments of the kind would benefit the company. The Directors confidently expected that a portion of that emigration which still flowed to Canada would this year be directed to the Eastern Townships, the company being now fully prepared to sell land to emigrants. The directors continued to receive assurances of support from the Home Government, and from the colonial authorities. The court of directors knew of nothing to excite distrust in the minds of the proprietors, if the unhappy state of political affairs in the province of Lower Canada was excepted.

(hear, hear.) He mentioned this, as the Company had been menaced, especially by an hon. member who had, in his place in Parliament, stated that they had no title to their land. If, however, an Act of Parliament and charter would not give the company a title to the land they had purchased, he knew not what could give a title to any property—(hear, hear.) The menace, however, was an idle one, and if the hon. member brought any motion of the nature referred to before the house, it would be his (the governor's) duty to defend the rights of the company, and those of the townships. If any such motion were brought forward he felt confident that the House of Commons would treat it with contempt and laughter—(hear, hear.) He felt confident that their difficulties would be overcome in Canada, and he thought the intention of government to send a Commissioner to Canada to adjust these differences was a wise one—[hear.] The Canadians of French origin would soon, he felt confident, withdraw any opposition to the company, as they would find that the establishment would tend to the advantages of the colony—[hear.] Under all the circumstances, therefore, he could not but congratulate the Proprietors on the progress of their affairs. He would direct the report to be read by the Secretary, and should be ready afterwards to afford any information in his power which might be required by the Proprietors.

Mr. REID read the report. It stated that Government had allowed the moiety of the purchase money to be laid out by the

Company, and that the first instalment had been paid to the Receiver General.

The Company's Commissioners in Canada had in pursuance of instructions sent out, purchased land available for the purpose of the establishment. They had purchased 32,000 acres from private individuals, which had been paid for, and had entered into contracts for 13,600 acres more. They had also purchased 59,236 acres of the clergy reserves, for which one fourth of the amount had been paid, the balance being payable in three annual instalments. They had also purchased a few partially cleared farms, eligible properties with sufficient capital. There being no landing place for vessels and the steamboats which ply between Quebec and Montreal on the south side of the St. Lawrence, between St. Nicholas and Sorel a distance of 110 miles. The Directors had purchased a plot of ground at Pointe au Sable for the purpose of forming a harbour, being impressed with the great importance that there should be a port on the nearest point on the St. Lawrence, where emigrants and the supplies of the country could be landed, and the produce shipped. This plot of land was in all respects eligible and the Directors had authorized wharves and an inn and storehouse, to be erected at a very considerable outlay, and in the expectation that the place would grow up to be the port of the Townships, it had been named 'Port St. Francis.' The Company had also purchased part of the town of Sherbrooke, together with the woolen factory, saw and grist mills, and several dwelling houses. The Directors had received great and able assistance from their Commissioners in Canada. The whole of the arrangements of the company for commencing operations and sales were complete, and a portion of this years emigration would flow to the Townships. From their proximity to Montreal and Quebec, the beauty of the district, the healthiness of the climate, and the fertility of the soil, they held out great inducements to settlers, and as they became better known, the advantages they enjoyed would be more clearly developed. The Report then went into a detail of the Company's receipts and disbursements. The funds of the company, on the 31st December, were £12,000 lent on the security of Pennsylvania State Stock and Mississippi State Bonds. Cash at the Bankers £11,000; cash in Canada £2,000 a profit had also accrued to the company arising from interest on money invested and exchange of £2,135.

The report further stated that the calls had been paid on all the shares except 10 in England and 35 in the colony, which, no doubt, had been paid up by this time. The Directors intimated that, in pursuance to the terms of the charter, interest of the capital paid up at the rate of 4 per cent., would commence on the 20th inst. At an interview with Lord Aberdeen the Directors had been assured of his Lordship's desire to promote the interests of the Company. In conclusion, the report expressed the feelings of the Directors that the Company would prove highly beneficial, not only to the shareholders, but also to the province of Lower Canada.

A proprietor wished to ask whether, in the present unsettled state of Canada, it would be politic to make any further purchase of land?

The Governor.—The Directors are not of opinion that there is any thing in the state of affairs in Canada which ought to prevent them making further purchases of land, if they should think it to the advantage of the Company.

The Governor stated that they had not yet an account of any sales of their land, and he thought it would not be proper to make any further investments in land. He only expressed his own opinion on this subject.

The Governor also explained that part of the money in the hands of the bankers in Dec. last, had been since invested in exchequer bills.

Dr. Sigmond expressed his satisfaction at the contents of the report just read, and considered that the present state of Canada should rather induce the directors to take measures to extend the objects of the Company. He entertained no doubt of the stability of the connection between the colony and the British Empire—(hear, hear.) He hoped the subject would be left in the hands of the Court of Directors—(hear.)

In reply to a question from a proprietor, the Governor stated that, by a supplemental agreement, the Directors had the power of expending the moiety of the instalments to Government for the land, in improvements, in the formation of roads, building bridges, &c.

The report was then adopted.

A Proprietor said the thanks of the shareholders were due to the Governor, Deputy Governor, and Directors for the exertions they had shown in bringing the company into its present position. At a moment when some anxiety existed relative to Canada, the Court of Directors ought to have the fullest confidence from the Shareholders. He was sure, therefore, that all would concur with him in returning the thanks of the meeting to the Court of Directors.

Dr. Sigmond seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The Governor, on behalf of himself, the Deputy Governor, and directors, expressed his acknowledgements, and said it was gratifying to them that notwithstanding the difficulties they had to encounter, they had brought the company to its present position.

The Proprietors had always supported the Directors, and he looked forward with confidence that at the next annual meeting

they would give a much more satisfactory statement of their affairs than at present. The Company was now upon its legs, and the tranquillization of Lower Canada would greatly increase their prospects.

The meeting then adjourned.

A SENSIBLE MAN.—We have not for some time heard of a more sensible man than the venerable Joseph Clarke, who, after having been 45 years Treasurer of Rhode Island, was, at the age of seventy, nominated as a candidate for Governor. On his being informed by the Committee of the fact, he gave the following answer:

"As I have enjoyed a good character among my fellow citizens all my life, as is proved by their choosing me their Treasurer more than 40 years, I have no notion of losing it now in my old age by being set up for Governor."

Talleyrand's last.—The following anecdote is stated to have occurred during Talleyrand's late illness. The prince, having conversed with his physician in a tone of confidence approaching to intimacy, the latter was so far emboldened as to ask him what he thought of the affairs of Spain.

"Doctor," replied the old diplomatist, "you must have remarked, that I never give an opinion except upon subjects which I do not understand. I am happy to talk about physio!"—*Le Voleur.*

MARCH OF INTELLECT.—A footman, seeing in one of the papers an advertisement headed "Rupture with China," exclaimed to a fellow servant—

"Here, Mary, would you believe it, they have got the story of my breaking the teachings in the newspaper."

During the last year there were born in Paris 29,130 children, namely—14,904 males, and 14,22, females. Of these 19,145 were legitimate: 18,685 of them being born in private houses, and 469 in the hospitals or almshouses: 9,985 were illegitimate, 5,473 of whom were born in private houses, and 4,512 in the hospitals. Of the natural children 11,700 were acknowledged by their parents. The deaths amounted to 23,177; viz., 12,004 males, and 12,173 females. Of these 15,340 died in their own houses, and 8,837 in the hospitals. The number of births exceeded that of the deaths by 4,953. The marriages were 8,088. In 1833 there were 27,460 births, 25,062 deaths, and 7,933 marriages.

The population of the British North America Provinces is as follows:

Lower Canada,	626,426
Upper Canada,	322,065
Nova Scotia,	154,490
New Brunswick,	101,830
Cape Breton,	31,800
Prince Edward's Island,	32,676
Newfoundland,	77,541

Total population of British North America, at the end of 1833. 3,436,681

L I S T O F L E T T E R S.

LETTERS FOR ST. ARMAND.
M. Jemison, Mary Hildreth;
Seneca Page, 2 Daniel Cheney.
James Tevan, Asa Tisdale.
Thomas Cushing, John Bookey,
Abram Hilliker, 2

SUTTON.
John T. Prentiss, Suel Scofield,
DUNHAM.
Daniel Westover.

D I E D ,

On Friday the 22d inst., after 26 hours of intense illness, Benjamin Reynolds, Son of John Reynolds of the Eastern Parish of St. Armand, aged 19.

The very unusual severity of the disease which terminated the life of this young man in so short a period, induced his bereaved relatives to request a Post Mortem examination. A history of the case with the results of the examination we give below.

Mr. Reynolds had complained more or less of pain in the side and abdomen, for a long time, though he had been able to attend to his usual avocations until the day previous to his death. He was engaged in the field harrowing, when about 4 o'clock P. M. Thursday in stepping into a hollow "he felt," as he said, "something break or give way in the abdomen." He was immediately seized with pain, fainted and fell, and was carried to the house. He continued through the night suffering the most violent pain from the spasmodic action of the bowels and abdominal muscles. In the morning the spasmodic character of the disease seemed to subside, and was followed by inflammation of the cavity of the abdomen and its contents, of the most violent character, terminating in collapse and death at 6 o'clock P. M.

Post Mortem at 2 o'clock P. M., Saturday 23 inst., upon opening the cavity of the abdomen, was found extensive inflammation throughout the whole parietes of abdominal cavity—INTESTINES exhibiting inflammatory blush, peritoneum highly injected—omentum, suspensory ligament of liver, peritoneum covering the diaphragm, intestines and mesentery, gangrenous. Large quantities of well digested pus floating in an effusion of serum filled all the interstices of the viscera. The liver of a pale withered appearance approaching a clay color, rather hard and tough in cutting. The upper portion of the ascending colon adhered to the side and to the lower edge of the liver—easily detached, being in a state of sphacelus. Upon carefully separating the intestine from its adhesions, found the boundaries of a large abscess extending over two thirds of the concave surface of the liver, and an opening into the gut produced by ulcerative absorption, large enough to admit an eagle's quill.

The result of this case evidently shows that inflammation of the bowels to which he had been subject in previous years, had terminated in adhesion of the upper portion of the colon—An abscess formed and it seems that nature ever fruitful in resources had nearly provided a safe outlet for the discharge of the matter into the gut when it would have been discharged per anum. But from the violent exertions at the moment—the abscess gave way and discharged into the cavity of the abdomen, proving suddenly fatal.

COMMUNICATED.

The above hasty remarks are published by the request of the bereaved Father of the deceased, with the view of quieting the alarm of some of his neighbours, who imagine from the suddenness of his death that he might have died of Cholera.

LOOK AT THIS!

THAT subscriber is authorized to contract for FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND 18 inch SHINGLE, to be delivered at Missiskoui Bay, between this period and the end of the year 1836. Ample security will be required for the due performance, in which case the one fourth part of the purchase money will be paid in advance.

M. V. BINGHAM.

St. Armand, May 22, 1835.

CARDING & CLOTH DRESSING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has undertaken to conduct the work in the Carding and Clothier's Shop of the Hon. Robert Jones, in the village of Bedford, and is now prepared to commence business in the above line in all its various branches. He trusts that his long experience, together with moderate charges and prompt attention to all work committed to his care, will ensure a liberal share of public patronage. Wool will be carded for three cents per pound, cash down; four cents, payable in January next; or five at the end of the year.

All payments to be made to the Hon. Robert Jones, on whose account the above business is conducted.

JOHN BROWN.

Bedford, May 5, 1835. 5 3w

SILVER GREY.

THIS well known HORSE will Stand for the use of Mares the ensuing season at the Stable of the Subscriber, in the Village of Freleighsburg, at FIVE DOLLARS the Season.

ALSO,

A Full Blood CANADIAN HORSE will Stand at the same place, for the use of Mares at three dollars the Season. Persons wishing for the use of said Horse or Horses, will do well to call and examine for themselves.

N. B. All accidents at the risk of the owners.

OREN J. KEMP.

Freleighsburg, May 22, 1835.

SUCCESSIONS OF THE late James Kimball and Martha Chamberlin, his wife, deceased.

N O T I C E .

ALL persons who pretend any claim to the said successions are hereby requested to make the same known at the office of the undersigned, within three months from the date hereof; and all who are indebted to the said successions to make payment without delay, to Fernando Cortez Kimball, in Dunham, Tutor to the minor children of the deceased.

L. LALANNE, N. P.

Freleighsburg, 49th May, 1835. 6 12w

After the 15th proximo, creditors may ascertain the measure of solvency of said succession at said office.

L. L.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, QUEBEC, 3d February, 1810.

RESOLVED, That after the close of the present session, before any petition is presented to this House for leave to bring in a private bill, whether for the erection of a bridge or bridges, for the regulation of a common, for making any turnpike road, or for granting to any individual or individuals any exclusive rights or privileges whatsoever, or for the alteration or renewal of any act of the Provincial Parliament, or the like purpose, notice of such application shall be given in the Quebec Gazette, and in one of the papers of the district, if any is published therein; and also by a notice affixed at the church door of the parishes that such application may effect, or in the most public place where there is no church, during two months at least, before such petition is presented.

24th March, 1817.

Resolved, That hereafter this House will not receive any petitions after the first fifteen days of each session.

22nd March, 819.

Resolved, That after the present session, before any petitions praying leave to bring in a private bill for the erection of a toll bridge, is presented to this House, the person or persons proposing to petition for such bill shall upon giving the notice prescribed by the rule of the 3d of February, 1810, also at the same time, and in the same manner, give a notice stating the toll they intend to ask, the extent of the privileges, the height of the arches, the interval between the abutments of piers for the passage of rafts and vessels, and mentioning whether they propose to erect a drawbridge or not, and the dimensions of such drawbridge.

4th March, 1834.

Resolved, That any petitioner for an exclusive privilege do deposit in the hands of the Clerk of this House, a sum of twenty-five pounds, before the bill for such exclusive privilege go to a second reading, towards paying part of the expense of the said private bill, which sum shall be returned to the petitioners if they do not obtain the passing of the law.

Attest,

W. B. LINDSEY, Clerk of Assembly.

Printers of Gazettes and other newspapers printed in this Province, are requested to insert the above in their respective papers in the language in which they are printed, until the next meeting of the Legislature.

P O E T R Y.

From the Amulet.

THE ANGEL'S CALL.
BY MRS. HEMANS.

"Hark! they whisper! angels say,
Sister spirit, come away!"

Come to the land of peace!
Come where the tempest hath no longer sway,
The shadow passes from the soul away,
The sounds of weeping cease!

Fear hath no dwelling there!
Come to the mingling of repose and love,
Breathed by the silent spirit of the dove
Through the celestial air!

Come to the bright and blest,
And crown'd forever!—midst that shining band,
Gather'd to heaven's own wreath from every land,
The spirit shall find rest!

Thou hast been long alone:
Come to thy mother!—on the Sabbath shore,
The heart that rock'd thy childhood, back, once more
Shall take its wearied one.

Silence went thou left:
Come to thy sisters;—joyously again
All the home-voices, blent in one sweet strain,
Shall greet their long-bereft!

Over thine orhan head
The storm hath swept, as o'er a willow's bough:
Come to thy father!—it is finished now;
Thy tears have all been shed.

In the divine abode
Change finds no pathway, memory no dark trace,
And, oh! bright victory!—death by love no place:
Come, Spirit, to thy God!

From the Spirit and Manners of the Age.

The blessed calm that sweetens rest!
The day-spring of his pilgrimage,
Who, freed awhile from earthly care,
Turns meekly to a heaven-taught page,
And reads his hope recorded there.

The Sabbath bell!—yes, not in vain
That bidding on the gale is borne;
Glad respite from the echoing wain,
The sounding axe, the clamorous horn;
Far other thoughts those notes inspire,
Where youth forgets his frolic pace,
And maid and matron, son and sire,
Their church-way path together trace.

The Sabbath bell!—ere yet thy peal
In lessening murmur melt away,
'Tis sweet with reverend step to steal
Where rests around each kindred clay!
Where buried love, and severed friends,
Parents and offspring, shrouded lie!
The tear-drop falls,—the prayer ascends,
The living muse, and learn to die!

The Sabbath bell!—tis silent now;
The holy fane the throng receives:
The pastor bends his aged brow,
And slowly turns the sacred leaves.
Oh, blest where blending ranks agree
To tread the paths their fathers trod,
To bend alike the willing knee,
One fold before one fostering God!

The Sabbath bell!—Oh does not time
In that still voice all-eloquent breathe?
How many have listened to that chime,
Who sleep those gray mounds beneath!
How many of those who listen now
Shall wake its fate-recording knell,
Blessed if one brief hour bestow
A warning in the Sabbath bell!

From the Spirit and Manners of the Age.

P A S S I N G A W A Y.

BY MRS. HEMANS.

"Passing away" is written on the world, and
all the world contains."

It is written on the rose,
In its glory's full array;
Read what those buds disclose—
"Passing away."

It is written on the skies
Of the soft blue summer day;
It is traced in sunset's dies—
"Passing away."

It is written on the trees
As their young leaves glistening play;
And on brighter things than these—
"Passing away."

It is written on the brow
Where the spirit's ardent ray
Lives, burns, and triumphs now—
"Passing away."

It is written on the heart—
Alas that there decay
Should claim from love a part!
"Passing away."

Friends, friends! oh! shall we meet
Where the spoiler finds no prey,
Where lovely things and sweet
Pass not away?

Shall we know each other's eyes,
With the thoughts that in them lay,
When they meet beneath the skies
Which pass away?

Oh! if this may be so,
Speed, speed, thou closing day!
How blest, from earth's vain show,
To pass away!

From the Emporium.

THE SPROUT FAMILY.

The Sprout family was exceedingly numerous in the village of Arrowford, which is situated about fifteen miles above the Aylesbury Falls; and was quite wealthy. They had settled the place principally, having removed from the eastern part of Pennsylvania, some twenty years before, in number then, about half a dozen families; which had increased and multiplied until almost every respectable sign board in the place had the name of Sprout on it, and two thirds of the farms around were called Sprout farms, in consequence of being or having been owned by them. They were a thriving, but close-dealing and cautious set of men—always active and enterprising in matters relating to their own interest—but exceedingly exact in their dealings with others and with each other, and possessing just about as much public spirit, generosity and charitable feeling as is common to that class of men. In their emigration they had left behind them but one solitary branch of the family, and that one, being poor and unable to join with the more fortunate, was, of course, soon forgotten, so that in the lapse of so many years it had grown almost utterly out of remembrance.

The original settlers, being brothers, uncles and cousins to each other, had now pretty generally disappeared, and the younger branches, in pursuance of their father's original plan, were adopting the rule of intermarrying, for the preservation of the family wealth. One of these affairs in which love and interest were so intimately connected, that the reader would feel little pleasure in being introduced to the parties, was in preparation on a fine summer morning, when I happened to be in the village on business. The birds were flying about and singing sweetly among the trees which shaded the low houses—the walk before the doors was swept clean, and looked neat, and the girls peeped out of some of the windows in clusters—their cheeks bearing visible marks of the industry of the morning, some of them looking indeed, as though they had been rubbed a little with coarse towels, or had been in contact with rough faces. Everything seemed lively and cheerful, and I took my post by the front window of the tavern bar-room, that I might mark, at once, what was going forward within and without.

The landlord happened to be the brother of the groom, and in the course of the morning, the Sprouts assembled there pretty generally, to drink punch and smoke a cigar with the was-to-be happy man, who had chosen that, also, as his post, probably from considerations of superior gentility, for no place in a village is so respectable as the village Inn, especially if it be kept by a man well versed in his business. They

were a well dressed, decent set of people, with a good deal of apparent family pride, and remarkably fond of the terms uncle, cousin, &c., if one might judge so from their endless use of those cozening appellations.

Towards noon, a venerable pedestrian, clad in a thread bare coat, stained velvet breeches, soiled waistcoat, and hat and shoes at least as venerable in appearance as himself, armed with a rough walking stick, and seeming much fatigued, was seen trudging down the street towards the Inn. The novelty of the sight attracted every eye, but the unknown, having arrived opposite the Inn, deliberately uncased a pair of old spectacles and having surveyed the sign a few moments, made for the house. The way was cleared for him, and when he reached the middle of the bar-room, he inquired for Charles Sprout, the landlord. Charles came forward—"Cousin Charles," said he, "I am very glad to see you," reaching forth his hand at the same time. Cousin Charles, however, appeared wholly indisposed to this familiarity with one who did not look like having a loose five-penny piece in his pocket, and replied abruptly drawing back—"who are you, I don't know you?" "Not know me," replied the old man, "I am Nicholas Sprout, your own father's brother, and am come down that I may see my dear relations in this pleasant town before I die." "I guess," said Charles, smiling contemptuously, "it would have been as well to have died at home—but how are we to know what you are? assertions do not pass current here, when coming from men of your appearance." There was a general titter at this colloquy among the young men; but one of the old Sprouts, who sat in the corner, having looked sharply all the while at the stranger, left the room, and calling to one of the boys. "This is a bad business for some of you," said he, "sure as the world it is Nicholas Sprout, and he'll be easier admitted than gotten clear of, my word for it; a poor soul, I'll be off, however, see that you don't send him to me"—on which he took his way and soon disappeared.

A general whisper now spread around, and operated like a shot among a flock of quails.

In fifteen minutes, there were but three Sprout faces remaining. These, the old man was endeavoring to convince of his relation, and as he did, so pointedly as to silence even their jokes and scoffs, they told him of the wedding, and advised him, as he could not be entertained in the village, to go down to old granny Scaram's by the cross-road, where he could stay until the busy time was over for a trifle, after which he might have an opportunity of seeing some of his old relations, who could not see company now; as to the young folks, they knew nothing about him, Charles said, and it would not be worth while to call on them.—The poor old man, however, wished to go to the wedding—they objected to the distance and the bad road; his clothes, his mean appearance, and still persisted in his going away, until at last the tears rolled down his furrowed cheeks, and with a full heart he turned and went out of the house.

Compassion and curiosity induced me to follow him, which I did, leaving the trio of young Sprouts, highly tickled with the idea of having gotten clear of their troublesome visitor. But I was thunder-struck, when I reached the street, to find every door where a Sprout lived, shut tight—every soul gone from the street. I stood and saw the old man go to three of their doors in succession, and knock and go away. At last he came back and sat down on the curb stone opposite the tavern, and I confess my heart was too full to go to him, as he hung down his head and wiped away the tears with an old handkerchief.

He had not remained there long, however, before a gentleman on an elegant horse, rode up to him, dismounted, sat down by him, and entered into earnest conversation. There was something so singular in this, that the Sprouts began to suspect that their relative might not be the poor friendless soul they supposed; one after another half opened their doors, and stood upon their sills, while one or two ventured to stroll down to the piazza of the Inn, where now the three young gentlemen whom we left in the bar-room, had taken their seats and were listening to the conversation over the way. The respect and familiarity with which the gentleman treated the old man went so far to confirm these suspicions that a good deal of maneuvering among the Sprout party soon followed;—the surmise was spread abroad, and in half an hour a dozen or more were collected at the Inn, and several ventured to go over to the strangers.

Just at that crisis a splendid gig drove up, and an elegant young man sprung out of it and exclaimed, "Father, what's the matter here?"—"nothing, my son," was the reply, "only our own relations, for the most part, have forgotten us, and those who remember are so busy that we must go down to the cross-road and put up for the night." The secret revealed, it was amusing to see how the faces of the mistaken relatives of the good man, changed from white to red, and back again; they looked at each other, lost in amazement—stupidly enough to be sure. At length Charles ventured to speak: "my dear uncle, if you will honor my house so much you shall have every accommodation it can afford." "No, no, we will not put you to any inconvenience, for the world, we will go to the cross-roads." "Indeed you shall not," said a dozen at once, for all the Sprouts came flocking around by this time,

every one inviting their dear relative home, pressing him, entreating him, almost pulling him by force—insisting there were no accommodations at the cross roads.

As this scene was going on, the strange gentleman, who had come on horseback, stepped over to the Inn, and while drinking a glass of punch, whispered to Mrs. Sprout that old Mr. Sprout was worth a hundred thousand, and that his relatives would lose a round sum, probably, by this unlucky breach. This news spread like electric fire through the village, and the women and children came marching out to see their rich relative, and tears of joy at meeting, and "God bless you, sir"—and the most pressing invitations, were as plenty now, and as cheap as grass blades in the meadow. The village and all it contained, one would have thought was at his service, but he continually shook his head—it was too busy a time with them, he said, and his clothes were old; and his appearance mean—he might disgrace them—he would at any rate go back to the next tavern on the road, and from his purposes all the protestations of leisure, the praise of his person and even of his old clothes, with the offer of new ones, on loan, in abundance, could not move him, and that night he slept at the blue ridge Inn, on his return home, where he narrated the story with good humour. From this place that morning, he had set out on foot for Arrowford; leaving his attendants behind, that he might make a trial of the value his long unvisited relatives set upon him, and which he deemed could only be fairly estimated by presenting himself before them in the garb of his original poverty.

Reader, perhaps you may smile at this simple tale. Doubtless you fancy the Sprouts a set of rascals—but look at home—how do you esteem a poor relative? If your own conscience do not condemn you, neither do I; but set it down as a truth—the Sprouts are not the only people in the world who value rich relations higher than poor ones.

From Chamber's Edinburgh Journal.
SIGNAL INSTANCE OF ENGLISH FORTITUDE.

In the year 1709, when the British forces were in Spain, Alicant, a place of great importance, was besieged by an army of twelve thousand men. As this city and castle had been taken by the remarkable valour of the British seamen, so the siege of it afterwards, when the English defended it, was one of the most remarkable actions in this age. The following is a succinct account of the whole affair, from the time the place was invested, till its surrender:

Alicant is a city and port commanded by a strong castle, standing on a rock at a small distance from the sea, and about sixty-eight miles south from the capital city of Valencia. There was in it a good garrison, under the command of Major General Richards, which made an obstinate defence against a very numerous army of the enemy, with a very large train of heavy artillery, and excellently supplied with ammunition. At last the city being absolutely untenable, the garrison resolved to retire into the castle, which had hitherto been esteemed impregnable. They sunk three cisterns in the solid rock, and then with incredible labour filled them with water. The troops that had retired into it were Sir Charles Hotham's regiment and that of Colonel Sibour, generally called the French Regiment, because it was composed of refugees; after some progress made in this second siege the French saw that it was impossible to do any great matter in the usual way, and therefore, contrary to all expectation, resolved upon a work, excessively laborious, and in all outward appearance, impracticable; which was that of mining through the solid rock, in order to blow up the castle and its garrison into the air together. At first Major General Richards, and all the officers in the place, looked upon the enemy's scheme as a thing impossible to be accomplished, and were secretly well pleased with their undertaking, in hopes it would give time for our fleet to come to their relief; yet this did not hinder them from doing all that lay in their power to incommode the workmen, and at last to countermine them.

The besiegers, however, wrought so incessantly, and brought such numbers of peasants to assist them in their labours, that they having, in about twelve weeks' time, finished the works for this service, and charged them with one thousand five hundred barrels of powder, and other materials of destruction, summoned the castle to surrender on March 2d, most solemnly assuring a safe and honourable convoy to Barcelona, with bag and baggage for every person in it, if they submitted within three days, and prevented the ruin of the castle; but threatened otherwise, no mercy should be shown if any accidentally escaped the blow. To demonstrate the reality of their design, they desired the garrison might despatch three or more engineers, with other gentlemen of competent skill, to view their works, and make a faithful report of what they saw. Accordingly, two field officers went to the mine, and were allowed the liberty of making what scrutiny they pleased; upon which they told the governor, that if their judgment failed them not, the explosion would carry up the whole castle to the easternmost battery, unless it took vent in their own countermine or vein; but at least they conceived it would carry away the sea battery, the lodgings rooms in the castle close, some of the chambers cut for soldiers' barracks, and they very much feared, might affect the great cistern.

The Spanish and French historians speak of this action with all imaginable regard to the gallant defence made by the besieged, and the Spaniards called the ruined castle the monument of English courage. In the present day, under a more enlightened intelligence, we can only lament that kindred nations should ever have abandoned themselves so far to the dominion of the lower propensities of our nature, as to have come into such deadly and unhappy collision.

A man who does not possess a particular talent, satisfies himself by despising it: he removes this obstacle which stands between him and merit, and by this means he finds himself on a level with him whose labors he is afraid of.

TURNING.—Mr. Amos Morse, of Rahway has turned all the ardent spirits out of doors; he has turned his still house into a turning shop; he has turned his distillers adrift; and will henceforth turn his attention to a different line of business. We trust his example will have a powerful influence in turning others from the error of their ways.—New York paper.

SIGNS.—To hear a death-watch denotes that there is a little insect near you.

To see strange lights, is a sign that there is something to cause them, or that your head is disordered.

To dream of happiness, shows that you were in no very suffering condition while asleep.

From the Amulet.

THE SABBATH BELL.

BY JOHN BIRD.

The Sabbath bell!—how sweetly breathes O'er hill and dale that hallowed sound, When Spring her first bright chapter wreathes The cottier's humble porch are und—

And glistening meads of vernal green,— The blossomed bough,—the spiral corn,— Smile o'er the brook that flows betwix, As shadowing forth a fairer morn,

The Sabbath bell!—tis stillness all, Save where the lamb's unconscious bleat, Or the lone wood-dove's plaintive call;

Are mingling with its cadence sweet:

Save where the lark on soaring wing

At heaven's gate pours her matin-song:

Oh! thus shall feathered warbler sing—

Non man the grateful strain prolong?

The Sabbath bell!—how soothing flew Those greetings to the peasant's breast!

Who knows not labour, ne'er can know

A great council of war was called upon this, the French message delivered, and the engineers made their report; the besieged acknowledged their want of water, but believed the fleet might be sensible of their distress, and consequently under some concern for their relief, their unanimous resolution was, to commit themselves to the providence of God, and whatever fate attended them, to stand the springing of the mine. The French general and Spanish officers expressed the utmost concern at this answer, and the second night of the three allowed, sent to divert them from what they called, and it is very likely thought, an inexcusable obstinacy, offering the same honourable articles as before, even upon that late compliance; but these still were rejected by the besieged. The fatal third night approaching, and no fleet seen, the French sent their last summons, and within an assurance that their mine was primed, and should be sprung by six o'clock next morning; and though, as they saw, all hope and prospect of relief was vain, yet there was room for safety still, and the terms already proposed were in their power to accept. The besieged persisted in their adherence to the result of the first council, and the French met their usual answer again; therefore, as a prologue to their intended tragedy, they ordered all the inhabitants of that quarter to withdraw from their houses before five o'clock the ensuing morning. The besieged, in the meantime, kept a general guard, devoting themselves to their meditations. The Major General, Colonel Sibour, and Lieutenant-Colonel Thorncroft, of Sir Charles Hotham's regiment sat together in the governor's usual lodging room; other officers cantoned themselves as their tempers inclined them, to pass the melancholy night.

At length day appearing, the governor was informed that the inhabitants were flying in crowds to the westernmost part of the town; the governor, attended by the above mentioned gentlemen, and about five or six other officers, went to the west battery, to inform himself better. After he had remained there about a quarter of an hour, Lieutenant-Colonel Thorncroft desired him to remove, as being unable to do any service there: he and Colonel Sibour answered, that no danger was to be apprehended there, more than in any other place; that there they would wait the event. The lieutenant-colonel remained because his superiors did, and other officers imitated the same example; but the hour of five being now considerably past, the corporal's guard cried out that the train was fired, observing some smoke from the lighted matches, and other combustible matter near it, from whence the same ascended to the sentinels above. The Governor and field-officers were then urged to retreat, but refused.

The mine at last blew up: the rock opened and shut; the whole mountain felt the convulsion: the governor and field officers, with their company, ten guns, and two mortars, were buried in the abyss; the walls of the castle shook, part of the great cistern fell, another cistern almost closed, and the rock shut a man to his neck in its cliff, who lived many hours in that afflicting posture. About 36 sentinels and women were swallowed in different quarters, whose dying groans were heard, some of them after the fourth mournful day. Many houses of the town were overwhelmed in their ruins, and the castle suffered much: but that it wears any form at all, was owing to the vent which the explosion forced through the veins of the rock, and the countermine. After the loss of the chief officers, the government fell of course to Lieutenant-Colonel D'Albon, of Sibour's regiment, who drew out a detachment from the whole garrison, and with it made a desperate sally, to show how little he was moved at their thunder. The bombs from the castle played on the town more violently, and the shot galled every corner of their streets; which marks of their resentment they continued till the arrival of our fleet, which they had expected so long.

The Spanish and French historians speak of this action with all imaginable regard to the gallant defence made by the besieged, and the Spaniards called the ruined castle the monument of English courage. In the present day, under a more enlightened intelligence, we can only lament that kindred nations should ever have abandoned themselves so far to the dominion of the lower propensities of our nature, as to have come into such deadly and unhappy collision.